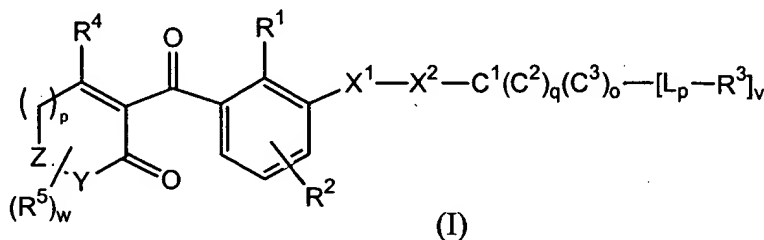


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace without prejudice all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Claim 1 (currently amended): A compound of the formula (I) or a salt thereof



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in which

$X^1$  is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O,  $S(O)_n$ , NH,  $N[L_p-R^3]$ ;

$X^2$  is a straight-chain or branched  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkylene,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenylene or  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkynylene chain which is substituted by w halogen atoms and by k radicals  $[L_p-R^3]$ ;

$C^1(C^2)_q(C^3)_o$  is a mono-, bi- or tricyclic radical, where

e) the rings  $C^1$ ,  $C^2$  and  $C^3$  are in each case a 3- to 8-membered, saturated or partially saturated ring selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, oxiranyl and oxetanyl,

f) the rings  $C^1$ ,  $C^2$  and  $C^3$  are in each case linked to each other via one or two joint atoms;

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  independently of one another are hydrogen, mercapto, nitro, cyano, halogen, thiocyanato,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-CO-O,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-O,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-S(O)<sub>n</sub>, di- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-NH-SO<sub>2</sub>,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-SO<sub>2</sub>-NH,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-NH-CO,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-SO<sub>2</sub>-[( $C_1-C_6$ )-alkyl]amino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-CO-(( $C_1-C_6$ )-alkyl)amino, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-O-CH<sub>2</sub>,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>, [( $C_1-C_6$ )-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>N-CH<sub>2</sub>, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>, or are  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkynyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_3-C_9)$ -cycloalkyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_3-C_9)$ -cycloalkenyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-( $C_3-C_9$ )-cycloalkyl-(D)<sub>p</sub> or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-( $C_3-C_9$ )-cycloalkenyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>, each of which is substituted by v radicals selected from the group consisting of cyano, nitro and halogen;

A2

$R^3$  is hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, mercapto, amino, nitro, a carbon-containing radical or, if p in X<sup>1</sup> is zero,  $R^3$  is oxo, NR<sup>8</sup>, N-OR<sup>8</sup> or N-NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>;

D is oxygen or sulfur;

L is in each case straight-chain or branched  $A_p-[C(R^6)_2]_w-[A_p-C(R^6)_2]_x-A_p$  or  $A_p-M-A_p$  [[:]] with the proviso that 2 or 3 of the variable terms p, w and x shall not simultaneously be zero;

A is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O, S(O)<sub>n</sub>, NH, N-( $C_1-C_6$ )-alkyl, N-( $C_2-C_6$ )-alkenyl and N-( $C_2-C_6$ )-alkynyl;

M is  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkylene,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenylene or  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkynylene, each of which is substituted by w radicals R<sup>6</sup>;

$R^4$  is  $OR^7$ , (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylthio, halo-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylthio, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynylthio, halo-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynylthio, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfinyl, halo-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfinyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylsulfinyl, halo-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylsulfinyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynylsulfinyl, halo-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynylsulfinyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylsulfonyl, halo-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylsulfonyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynylsulfonyl, halo-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynylsulfonyl, cyano, cyanato, thiocyanato, halogen or phenylthio;

A<sup>2</sup>  $R^5$  is hydrogen, tetrahydropyran-3-yl, tetrahydropyran-4-yl, tetrahydrothiopyran-3-yl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylcarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, phenyl, the eight last-mentioned groups being substituted by v radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, or two radicals  $R^5$  bonded to a joint carbon atom form a chain selected from the group consisting of  $OCH_2CH_2O$ ,  $OCH_2CH_2CH_2O$ ,  $SCH_2CH_2S$  and  $SCH_2CH_2CH_2S$ , this group being substituted by w methyl groups, or two radicals  $R^5$  bonded to directly adjacent carbon atoms, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a 3- to 6-membered ring which is substituted by w radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy;

$R^6$  is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, halogen, cyano or nitro;

$R^7$  is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, formyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylcarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-

alkylaminocarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl, benzoyl or phenylsulfonyl, the two last-mentioned groups being substituted by v radicals selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, halogen, cyano and nitro;

R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

A<sup>2</sup> R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, or, if R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are bonded to one atom or to two directly adjacent atoms, they together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a saturated, partially or fully unsaturated five- to six-membered ring which contains p hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur;

Y is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O, S, N-H, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, CHR<sup>5</sup> and C(R<sup>5</sup>)<sub>2</sub>;

Z is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, N-H, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, CHR<sup>5</sup> and C(R<sup>5</sup>)<sub>2</sub>;

m and n are each 0, 1 or 2;

o, p and q are each 0 or 1;

w and x are each 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

v is 0, 1, 2 or 3.

Claim 2 (original): A benzoylcyclohexanedione as claimed in claim 1, in which

X<sup>1</sup> is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O, S and NH;

R<sup>1</sup> is chlorine, bromine, fluorine, methyl, ethyl, cyano, nitro, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl;

A<sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> is halogen, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfenyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfinyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl or nitro;

R<sup>5</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylcarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, phenyl, or two radicals R<sup>5</sup> bonded to a joint carbon atom form a chain selected from the group consisting of OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O, SCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>S and SCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>S, this group being substituted by w methyl groups, or

two radicals R<sup>5</sup> bonded to directly adjacent carbon atoms form a bond or, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a 3- to 6-membered ring which is substituted by w radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy;

R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, or, if R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are bonded to one atom or to two directly adjacent atoms, they together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a saturated, partially or fully unsaturated five- to six-membered ring which contains p hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur.

Claim 3 (currently amended): A benzoylcyclohexanedione as claimed in claim 1, in which

A2 X<sup>2</sup> is a straight-chain or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylene, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylene or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynylene chain, each of which is substituted by w halogen atoms;

R<sup>3</sup> is

- a) hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, formyl,
- b) phenyl, oxazolyl, furanyl or tetrahydropyrrolyl, each of which is substituted by w radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, cyano, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, halo(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio and R<sup>10</sup>,
- c) (R<sup>11</sup>)(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylamino, (R<sup>11</sup>)<sub>2</sub>-amino, R<sup>11</sup>-oxycarbonyl, R<sup>11</sup>-carbonyl, R<sup>11</sup>-carbonyloxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyloxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cyloalkenyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylthio, each of which is substituted by v radicals selected from the group consisting of formyl, halogen, cyano, nitro, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-dialkylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylcarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylcarbonyloxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl,

halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy and halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy;

d) a radical of the formula Va, Vb, Vc, Vd, Vj or Vp, or

e) if p is zero, then R<sup>3</sup> is oxo, NR<sup>8</sup>, N-OR<sup>8</sup> or N-NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl, benzoyl or phenylsulfonyl, the two last-mentioned groups being substituted by v radicals selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkoxy, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkoxy, halogen, cyano and nitro, and

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)cycloalkyl.

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Claim 4 (original): A benzoylcyclohexanedione as claimed in claim 1, in which

X<sup>1</sup> is the divalent unit O;

R<sup>4</sup> is OR<sup>7</sup>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl, cyano, cyanato, thiocyanato, or else phenylthio which is substituted by v radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkoxy, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)alkyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkoxy and nitro;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, phenyl, or two radicals R<sup>5</sup> bonded to directly adjacent carbon atoms, together with the carbon atoms to which they are bonded, form a substituted 3- to 6-membered ring;

$R^{12}$  is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, or, if  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  are bonded to one atom or to two directly adjacent atoms, they together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a saturated, partially or fully unsaturated five- to six-membered ring which contains p hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur;

Y is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of  $CHR^5$  and  $C(R^5)_2$ , and

Z is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO<sub>2</sub>, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl,  $CHR^5$  and  $C(R^5)_2$ .

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Claim 5 (original): A benzoylcyclohexanedione as claimed in claim 1, in which

$R^2$  is halogen, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl;

$R^5$  is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, phenyl, or two radicals  $R^5$  bonded to directly adjacent carbon atoms together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a substituted 3- to 6-membered ring;

$R^7$  is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl, benzoyl or phenylsulfonyl, and

$R^8$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, and

$R^2$  is in the 4-position of the phenyl ring.

Claim 6 (original): A benzoylcyclohexanedione as claimed in claim 1, in which

$X^2$  is a straight-chain or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylene, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylene or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynylene chain;

$R^1$  is chlorine, bromine, methyl, trifluoromethyl, cyano or nitro-;

$R^2$  is chlorine, bromine, methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, trifluoromethyl or nitro;

$R^4$  is OR<sup>7</sup>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylthio, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenylthio or phenylthio;

A<sup>2</sup>

$R^5$  is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, or two radicals  $R^5$  bonded to directly adjacent carbon atoms together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a substituted 3- to 6-membered ring;

A is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O, S(O)<sub>n</sub>, NH and N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl;

M is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylene;

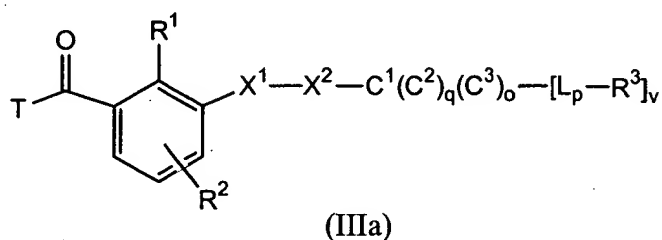
Y and Z independently of one another are a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of CHR<sup>5</sup> and C(R<sup>5</sup>)<sub>2</sub>.

Claim 7 (original): A herbicidal composition which comprises a herbicidally active content of at least one compound of the formula (I) as claimed in claim 1.

Claim 8 (original): A herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 7 in mixture with formulation auxiliaries.

Claims 9-12 (canceled)

Claim 13 (currently amended): A compound of the formula (IIIa)



in which T is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, hydroxyl or halogen and ~~R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, C<sup>1</sup>, C<sup>2</sup>, C<sup>3</sup>, L, o, p, q~~  
and v have the meanings stated in claim 1, with the exception of compounds in which C<sup>1</sup> are  
oxiranyl or oxetanyl and the variable terms o and q are both simultaneously zero ;

X<sup>1</sup> is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O, S(O)<sub>n</sub>, NH, N[L<sub>p</sub>-R<sup>3</sup>];

X<sup>2</sup> is a straight-chain or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylene, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenylene or  
(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynylene chain which is substituted by w halogen atoms;

C<sup>1</sup>(C<sup>2</sup>)<sub>q</sub>(C<sup>3</sup>)<sub>o</sub> is a mono-, bi- or tricyclic radical, where

- e) the rings  $C^1$ ,  $C^2$  and  $C^3$  are in each case a 3- to 8-membered, saturated or partially saturated ring selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, oxiranyl and oxetanyl,
- f) the rings  $C^1$ ,  $C^2$  and  $C^3$  are in each case linked to each other via one or two joint atoms;

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  independently of one another are hydrogen, mercapto, nitro, cyano, halogen, thiocyanato,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-CO-O,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-O,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-S(O)<sub>n</sub>, di- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-NH-SO<sub>2</sub>,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-SO<sub>2</sub>-NH,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-NH-CO,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-SO<sub>2</sub>-[( $C_1-C_6$ )-alkyl]amino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-CO-(( $C_1-C_6$ )-alkyl)amino, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-O-CH<sub>2</sub>,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>, [( $C_1-C_6$ )-alkyl]<sub>2</sub>N-CH<sub>2</sub>, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>, or are  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkynyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_3-C_9)$ -cycloalkyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_3-C_9)$ -cycloalkenyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-( $C_3-C_9$ )-cycloalkyl-(D)<sub>p</sub> or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-( $C_3-C_9$ )-cycloalkenyl-(D)<sub>p</sub>, each of which is substituted by v radicals selected from the group consisting of cyano, nitro and halogen;

$R^3$  is hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, mercapto, amino, nitro, a carbon-containing radical or, if p in  $X^1$  is zero,  $R^3$  is oxo,  $NR^8$ ,  $N-OR^8$  or  $N-NR^8R^9$ ;

D is oxygen or sulfur;

L is in each case straight-chain or branched  $A_p-[C(R^6)_2]_w-[A_p-C(R^6)_2]_x-A_p$  or  $A_p-M-A_p$  with the proviso that 2 or 3 of the variable terms p, w and x shall not simultaneously be zero;

A is a divalent unit selected from the group consisting of O, S(O)<sub>n</sub>, NH, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, N-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl and N-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl;

M is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylene, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenylene or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynylene, each of which is substituted by w radicals R<sup>6</sup>;

R<sup>6</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, halogen, cyano or nitro;

R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, halo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, or, if R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are bonded to one atom or to two directly adjacent atoms, they together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a saturated, partially or fully unsaturated five- to six-membered ring which contains p hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur;

m and n are each 0, 1 or 2;

o, p and q are each 0 or 1;

w and x are each 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

v is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

with the exception of compounds in which C<sup>1</sup> is oxiranyl or oxetanyl and the variable terms o and q are both simultaneously zero.

Claim 14 (new): A method of controlling undesired plants, which comprises applying an effective amount of at least one compound of the formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 to the undesired plants or to the site of the undesired plant growth.

A2 Claim 15 (new): The method of claim 14, wherein the undesired plants are in crops of useful plants.

Claim 16 (new): The method of claim 15, wherein the useful plants are transgenic.

Claim 17 (new): A method of controlling undesired plants, which comprises applying an effective amount of a herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 7 or 8 to the undesired plants or to the site of the undesired plant growth.

Claim 18 (new): The method of claim 17, wherein the undesired plants are in crops of useful plants.

Claim 19 (new): The method of claim 18, wherein the useful plants are transgenic.

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